Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FREE-TRADERS MAKE A MOVE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The House of Representatives was engaged day by day, from the 2d of February until about ten days ago, in the discussion of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It was talked over in general, and it was debated in detail, over one-half of its three hundred items, and then postponed, in effect, indefinitely. The discussion and the votes had while it was pending in Committee of the Whole, notwithstanding the length of the trial, do not exactly measure the relative strength of combatant parties in the House; and the final vote suspending the further consideration of the bill is very far from indicating the force of the protection principle which pervaded its provisions. A multitude of differing interests, felt in the numerous specialties of the bill, influenced the votes taken upon them so far that the aggregate force in the House for or against the principle of protection was not definitely tested. The failure of a general revision of the tariff proves nothing. That is so inconclusive that even the parties most active in the long struggle seem at a loss to understand the situation. The protectionists have allowed about onefourth of the remaining days of the session to elapse without a new movement. This may not mean anything as to their understanding of their strength. The tariff now in operation is very nearly all they want, and there is but little time left, and as little probability of mending it to their mind. cannot draw any inferences with confidence from their inactivity. They have but little to gain from any practicable amendment, and being in possession of the field they have little or nothing to lose by an armistice.

But the free-traders, or revenue reformers, as they prefer to call themselves, have made a demonstration which, perhaps, indicates their feeling of the situation after the fight. On Monday last Mr. Judd, as their leader, followed by every member of his party, proposed a bill reducing duties upon half a dozen imports, and, with the aid of about fifty Republicans, got a majority of eighteen for suspending the rules, that it might be put upon its trial; but the vote in the affirmative, falling short of two-thirds of the House, failed. And this again means nothing; for it in no way measures the force of the protectionists.

But the character of the proposition, it seems to us, betrays the estimate which the revenue reformers put upon their strength, and reveals some other things beside, which we propose to notice.

First, of the articles selected for relieftea, coffee, sugar, salt. These are articles of general consumption-prime necessaries of life-diet of the mass of the people. Reduction of duties upon these, with a view to a reduction of their cost to the consumers, has a flavor of democracy, and is so far a good party, because a popular, movement. The only other commodities in the bill are pig iron and scrap iron. These are raw materials. Their importation is in conflict with the labor of the country, which is not democratic, and is not a good party, because not a popular, movement. For admitting this bill to a trial before the House, the Republicans were perfectly safe in voting even more largely than they did, because their vote on suspending the rules did not commit them to the support of the bill in the whole or in any particular. But the revenue reformers offered it as their policy, and as a measure which, in the circumstances, they bound themselves to sup-

Now let us look at the substance of the proposed reduction upon the articles entering into the consumption of the people. In the calendar year 1869, the duties accru-

ing upon the imported coffee retained for consumption amounted to \$11,773,668; upon tea, \$10,564,672; together, \$22,338,340. This aggregate the bill proposed to reduce \$4,467,670, leaving them still charged with eighteen millions of duty which, having nothing of protection in it, is simply a tax upon the consumer collected at the customhouses. Next, the duties accruing upon the brown sugar and molasses imported and retained for consumption, in the same year amounted to \$42,717,323, and on salt, \$133,225; together, \$42,850,548. The duties on these sugars, molasses, and salt are now 57 per cent. of the import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them just one-third, leaving the rate at 38 per cent., and the burden of duty at \$28,567,032. The duties upon tea and coffee were, last year, 62} per cent. upon their aggregate import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them to 50 per cent., leaving them charged with \$17,640,320. In the aggregate, these articles, sugar, molasses, salt, coffee, and tea, were last year charged with \$65,188,888 of duties, which was 60 per cent. of their import value. The bill proposed to reduce the duties, on an equal importation, to 42 per cent., and to leave them subject to the burden of \$46,500,000!

An average of 42 per cent. offered by these revenue reformers, alias free-traders, upon the food of the people! Well-a-day, the average upon all the duty-paying goods under the tariff of 1842 was in the highest year but 33 per cent., when tea and coffee were free, and these revenue reformers are now proposing upon sugar, molasses and salt, no less than 38 per cent.! It is hoped that after this they will quit howling at the oppressive average rate of about 42 per cent. upon the total foreign imports under the present tariff.
We began by wondering how they feel after

suspending the general Tariff bill, and getting a majority vote for considering their own, offered as a substitute. And now our conclusion, upon a survey of their project, is that they are totally demoralized. Could they not raise the courage to do something better for the stump in the next canvass than retain 50 per cent. on tea and coffee, and loaf sugar and salt with 38? Could they do no better for the country, and for their own party too, than to go before the people with a manifest purpose to burden the consumption of the poor, that they may have the better excuse for cutting down the defense of their industry to a revenue standard? Ah, when the Democratic party gave up its loyalty to the industrial interests of the country it lost its party instincts also. They would make a dash at a free list if they could avoid a revenue sufficient for protection upon domestic products; but if they dared to strike off fifty or sixty millions from the receipts of the Treasury in this way, they could not reduce the rates on imports which protection demands. They call protective duties taxes; they assert that they are and must be paid by the consumer; but there are two answers to this doctrine. First, import duties may be at the expense of the producer; they must be so to the extent that a well-fostered home industry competes with foreign goods in our market. Second, if the

sumer, he is by his protected labor enabled easily and profitably to meet the cost.

But what, in the name of all the free-trade authorities, can be said in defense of taxes laid directly and plumply upon coffee, spices, and other foreign goods which we cannot produce, and whose price in our markets we have no power to reduce by competing commodi-ties of our own? We should be neither surprised nor distressed if Congress accepts the bill offered on Monday, with pig and scrap iron struck out. The principles of pro-tection require the admission of all foreign goods free of duty which do not displace home production. Nothing but the exigencies of the revenue, produced by war or its resulting national debt, can justify a protectionist in taxing tropical products imported for consumption in a temperate climate. The feeling is simply anti-American. It has the unwisdom or wickedness of Rebellion against the country's welfare in it. It is neither republican, democratic, nor even aristocratic. All these sentiments alike repudiate it. It is only and merely anti-American. Protection looks to free trade as its aim and end. It pursues this object by first making home trade, through home industry, free; and, securing this point, it moves forward as fast and as far towards universal free trade as ministers to, and comports with, the well-being of home. It was the heavily protective tariff of 1828 that in 1832 gave us our first free coffee, and a hundred other commodities, especially of the tropics, which our own soil cannot yield; and we never shall have these goods free again till the protective system sets them free.

THE FENIAN INVASION-WAS GENERAL O'NEILL ARRESTED AT HIS OWN INSTANCE?

From the N. Y. Sun. General O'Neill's attack upon Canada has come to a sudden and an inglorious end. The preparations were extensive; the early stages of the movement judicious; large forces were in the field or near it, and reinforcements were flocking to the frontier from every quarter; arms and ammunition were also at hand in abundance. The demonstration under O'Neill at Franklin appears to have entirely collapsed through his arrest by Mr. George Foster, the United States Marshal of Vermont. It is true that the Fenians who had crossed at Franklin remained in Canada for some time after their commander had been taken from them, and that the squads on their way to the scene of action pressed eagerly forward. But all was in vain. After the commanding general was gone the campaign in that quarter naturally and ingloriously came to an end. At the latest advices the total number of killed and wounded on both sides was six. The first question that arises is whether

General O'Neill was arrested at his own instance, and this question we hear asked by friends of the Irish cause on every side. There are some very singular circumstances in the affair which necessarily excite suspicion. It appears that before crossing the frontier at Franklin General O'Neill, sitting upon his war horse, addressed his followers, some two hundred in number, assuring them that they were "the advance guard of the Irish army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor." "For your own country," he continued, "you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward! March!" With this gallant exordium the Fenian troops passed the line, and were received with a votley by a small body of Canadian militia lying in ambush. We are sorry to say that the Fenians became demoralized under the irregular fire of the hidden militia men, and that General O'Neill, who is said to have remained behind on the Vermont side of the line, indignantly upbraided them. "Men of Ireland," he exclaimed, "I am ashamed of you. But I will lead you, and if you will not follow I will go with my officers and die." Thereupon O'Neill boldly crossed the border, and the skirmish was renewed for an hour or more, after which the Fenians are said to have withdrawn out of fire for the purpose of obtaining rest. General O'Neill, accompanied by a single aide-de-camp, now went back into Vermont, and went into a brick house upon one side of the road. Going into the parlor, he found there Mar-shal Foster, with his deputy. The General offered to shake hands with him, but this courtesy the Marshal declined, and, instead of grasping the proffered hand of the General, took hold of his shoulder and informed him that he was arrested. O'Neill declared that he would resist the arrest, and that he was armed; but the Marshal informed him that resistance would be useless, and that he and his deputy also had pistols, and that if the General did not instantly get into the carriage waiting at the door he would throw him in. At this the gallant General surrendered, entered the carriage, and was speedily taken to St. Albans and put in jail.

These circumstances cannot fail to excite suspicion, and this feeling has been decidedly expressed to us by many persons, some of whom were Fenians. Why, they say, if General O'Neill intended to lead a serious attack upon Canada, did he pause after he began to fight, when only a handful of Canadian militia were opposed to him, and when his total loss was only two men killed and one wounded? Why did he not charge the Canadians and drive them from their position? Such a deed would have given new spirit and courage to his followers, and would have been widely published abroad as the first victory of the Irish republic. It appears also that some of the officers urged him to take this course, but that he rejected their advice, and instead of ordering a charge, ordered a re-treat in order that his men, who had only been fighting an hour, might recruit their diminished strength. Such an instance of prudence on the part of a commanding general who undertakes the gigantic enterprise of assailing the British Empire may be creditable to his humanity, but it cannot add anything to his military renown. When a battle is begun it is a safe rule to push things with desperation until it is gained; but this rule General O'Neill appears not to have ap-

But while his men were recuperating their strength at a safe distance from the enemy, why should General O'Neill deem it necessary to return to Vermont? And why, having returned to that noble State, should he walk into precisely the house where the Marshal and his deputy were waiting for him? Au 1 why, entering that house, should be make his way into the very parlor where those hostile officers were? And after they had rejected his courteous salutation with an insult, and declared him in arrest, why did he not heroically defend himself, as he had threatened to do? Why did he not call his mea, wao must have been within reach of his voice? Why did he allow himself to be tumbled into a hack and driven off to St. Albans jail, without even giving a yell, or offering any other resistance whatever? We must confess that the suspicion of bad faith on the part of General O'Neill, which these events and setions have produced, is not altogether un-

disprove and set aside the imputation which they seem to establish against his courage and his good faith, he will remain one of the as it were, the world, "which is a curious most unenviable Fenians in the world.

THE PEACE-MAKERS.

From the N. Y. World. It is to be reckoned among the foremost and most grievous of metropolitan miseries that the citizens of a chief city have to undergo the presence and the eloquence of all the orators of the human species, from the Dan of Philadelphia to the Beersheba of Boston. We have scarcely recovered from the shock of the "Christian Reformers" of Boston, whose advice to us, by way of helping us to emerge from our present depraved and unsightly moral condition, was in general to cultivate and emulate the arts by which Boston has risen to her present pinnacle of virtue and wisdom, and in particular, according to Mr. Wendell Phillips, to demolish Mr. A. T. Stewart's new house on the Fifth avenue, and according to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, to "have more Unitarian schurches," and thereby meet that "want of centrality," whatever that want may be, which made itself so painfully palpable to the spiritual sense of Mrs. Howe. The remembrance of these admonitions is

still vivid in our memories, and the horrors of anniversary week have scarcely lifted their swarthy shadow from the minds of metropolitan men, when a squad of Philadelphian Quakers appears big with another mission to ameliorate the woes and afflict the ears of menkind. It is only due to them to say that they are much less turbulent than our Bostonian castigators, and that they do not appear to resort to New York because New York is cursed above cities in the vice of bloodshed which they corporately exist to suppress, but only because New York, in their fond imagination, offers to lend them more numerous and more favorable ears than their domiciliary abode of brotherly love. In this expectation they have assuredly reckoned without their New York hosts; for when they came to assemble themselves it appeared there were only eleven auditors, and subsequent proceedings prove that even this exiguous gathering came not to listen, but to exhort, and that there was not a single possible convert among the number of those

the cause of peace. That a middle-aged person, afflicted with the name of Love, which seems to bind him to go about in the hollow mockery of the presidency of a peace society and in the futile endeavor to inject sweetness and light into his fellow-creatures, should, in pursuance of those objects of his desire, address the unhearing walls of "Dodworth Hall" and some half score of unheeding fellow creatures, in whose peaceful bosoms he only stirred up the malice and uncharitableness which his mission is to allay by usurping the gushes of good-will which each of them considers he can much more effectively exude, may be a lamentable, but ought not to be a ludierous, phenomenon, Even a

who were all eager to make conversions to

"True Love turned round on fixed poles" of the Peace Society is an sbject of sympathy rather than of the derision which we foresee he will be much more apt to encounter. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that the potentates of the world will refuse to learn war any more, or will even beat their existing chassepots into ploughshares and their "zundaadelgewehr" into pruning-hooks at the suggestion of the charmers of the "Universal Peace Union," charm they never so wisely; nor even that the amiable Sherman and the philanthropic Sheridan will even be moved to "further a thoroughly pacific policy towards the Indians," as the peacemakers specifically enjoin upon them. But "to purify and hold sacred human life," "to vindicate human rights," and "to emancipate mankind from the slavery of the sword power," are not so unimportant or so undesirable consummations that we can afford to bestow sneers alone upon persons who go about to obtain them even in as wild a way as by preposterously "proposing to all the nations of the earth immediate disarmament." Let us respect the motives, even while we expose the futility, of the U. P. U.

The truth is that while the sentimental classes are talking the scientific and industrial classes are unconsciously and effectively working towards a deliverance of civilization from what has been, upon the whole, the greatest obstacle to its progress and the most effectual satire upon its pretensions. It has often been said that the invention of gunpowder did more to diminish both the frequency and the injuries of war than any other single cause. But it is also true that the increasing ramification and classification of modern industries have made the "big wars" that made ambition a medisval virtue forever impossible. When once the discipline of society had gone so far that a producer could not spared from his productive industry to be a soldier as well, and the erection of a separate military class was necessitated, the period was put to the chronic condition of warfare in which the ancient nations lived. Every subsequent step in civilization has been towards the same goal. War is simply a trial of strength. If a decisive trial cannot be had in a day, the struggle is spread over weeks, or months, or years. When everything can be set upon the hazard of a single die, there need not be a second throw. Our modern means of communication and of transit tend to facilitate the convergence of the power of a nation upon a single point. When the powers can be fairly pitted against each other upon a single field, a single battle ends the war. The Crimean war lasted for two years, simply because the scene of it was too remote from the contending parties to mass their whole strength upon it at once. The vast area of the Southern States and the unfavorable character of the country for a great pitched battle alone prolonged the war of the Rebellion to a duration of four years. In a more populous region and with greater facilities of transport it would have been ended much sooner. The struggle for the mastery of Germany in the seventeenth century lasted for thirty years; in the eighteenth for seven years; and in our own time it was

decided in a fortnight. The inventors, then, and the men of business, and not such amiable and speculative persons as constitute the Universal Peace Union, are the real apostles of peace.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S SPECIAL EX-

POSITION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. From the N. Y. Herala. His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli accorded an interview to one of our special correspondents in Rome a few days since. The narrative is prefaced by a biographical sketch of the eminent churchman-a man who has played such a prominent and distinguished part in both the making and writing of the history of the pontificate during the past twenty years. The Cardinal Secretary of State is a worker in the world-attentive, continuous, and close. He has studied mankind, and although he has pas-ed the greater portion of his days wi hin the walls of the Vatican he charge so much enhanced the price to the con- reasonable; and that unless he can clearly has, owing to his extensive, vast means of

sight, and not at all as some good people

Progressive in idea beyond the rule of his school, Cardinal Antonelli pays great attention to American affairs. He has studied the broad transatlantic field of the future, and is evidently happy to glean information from the laborers on its soil. He anticipates the democratic asylum of the tiara, the home of the Popedom, when the Old World centre of unity shall have crumbled to the dust and the mighty builders of the West be called upon to complete the grand Christian edifice the foundations of which were so securely laid and consecrated by the men of the East. Cardinal Antonelli has consequently informed himself as to the materialistic condition of America-our wars, our debt, our system of finance and diplomacy. The climate of the American continent has also been considered in all its varying phases of temperature, and storms, and solstice heats by the divinea fact which gives us additional reason to believe that the members of the Sacred College have been reflecting seriously, perhaps de-bating, the original assertion of the Herald, uttered many years since, to the effect that the seat of the Popedom would eventually be transferred to American soil. The Cardinal, who was evidently in a genial mood towards our special writer, may also have been considering how appropriate and kind at the time was our first tender of American hospitality to the first emigrant Head of the Church and our offer to make his Holiness as comfortable as possible after his first landing. When we then wrote the Italian element controlled the College of the Propaganda to a very great extent. We alluded, consequently, at the time, to a stranger. The aspect of the question of the succession has altered considerably since. The American Episcopal element has become a great power in Rome. The tiara may thus come to us. This does not by any means alter the intent of our original feeling towards the bearer of the Seal of the Fisherman individually. Should, however, the ballot of the Conclave settle the call of the Holy Spirit, the "ascending and descending," the Anaba-nointos and Katabanointos of the Holy Scripture on the head of Cardinal Giacomo Autonelli, none shall rejoice more sincerely than ourselves. The utterances of his Eminence to our special correspondent prove that he is progressive, and will consequently be the right man" in the place, if chosen, at least for a period, and to tide time still onward towards the day when the universal Church shall be reconsecrated in accordance with the inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times. Mr. Wendell Phillips has the instinct of an experienced agitator. He sees already that the great contest of the future in this country, and other countries, will not be on the questions which divide parties even as to different forms of government, but will be the struggle between labor and capital, of which the eight-hour discussion is only an outlying picket-skirmish. He has noted, too, with more philosophical acuteness than the world has given him credit for, the two great advantages of the laboring class in their struggle in this country—namely, the superfluous quantity of arable land, and the inventive faculties of our native working class. Both form a protection and a refuge for the laborer in his struggle with capital in the United States. Neither are especially on the side of the working class in Europe.

In the speech we reported the other day, Mr. Phillips unquestionably expressed the unspoken instincts of the vast masses of the laboring class throughout the civilized world. They look back on the past centuries, and see that in the great enterprises which have filled the world with wealth, they have done most of the work, while the capitalists have reaped the honors and the rewards. In most struggles with employers, or the ruling class, the laborers have gone to the wall. In ancient times, they have been trampled to the ground, and their blood and sweat have furnished the luxuries and comforts which the powerful have enjoyed. In modern times the profits of production through Europe have mainly gone to the capitalist class. The laborer now in Belgium, and many parts of the continent, has barely sufficient to keep his family from absolute want. In Great Britain he can accumulate nothing, and his children grow up in ignorance, and often in destitution. Even if he do save from his wages, his gains are nothing compared to those of the employers. The comforts and luxuries of life all belong

to the capitalists, not to the laborers. The laboring class, in their blind way, have been long feeling this inequality in Europe, and are determined to redress it. They have been told that the effort to increase wages was opposed to "the law of political ecenomy," and must fail. They reply that they will make their own political economy. And now, under the ingenious demonstration of Thornton, it would seem that the instinct of the masses was right, that there is no "wages fund in existence," and that the relative pro-portion of wages to capital will depend on many more elements than the number of laborers or quantity of capital-and one of these elements unquestionably is the united determination of the laboring class to gain a

larger share of profit. We look upon the eight-hour movement as mainly an effort of the working class to get twenty-five per cent. more wages for the same There may be an element in it, as Mr. Phillips thinks, of desire for mental improvement, but this is subordinate to the principal motive. Can it succeed here? It has unquestionably the advantage here, that labor is not driven to the wall in competition with itself, but can always be drawn to profitable employment in Western agriculture. But when once diverted thither, there is no further question of eight hours, for not the wildest reformer demands eight hours in farm labor. This unceasing outlet for unemployed hand labor will always aid the working class in a struggle with capital. Then, again, the superior brain of the American artisan or laborer gives him another protection; he can always turn his faculties to some other branch if capital opposes him in one. These are the favorable circumstances in the struggle; but against these are numerous and almost inexpugnable advantages on the side of capital in America. Nowhere in the world does labor receive so large a share in the profits of production as here, as is shown by the wonderfully fortunate condition of the American laboring class, the amount of their savings, the average of their wages, and the comforts enjoyed by their families. Each laborer is continually becoming a capitalist. Will such a class find it for their interest to wage a bitter warfare with capital, and reduce production for the sake of a small increase of wages? Moreover, capital itself, owing to the burdens of the tariff and the inequalities of the currency, is just now in this country in a most unsettled condition, and its very weakness gives it strength for this struggle. Vast numbers of

manufacturers and employers are all ready to

withdraw capital entirely from certain branches of business, if the laborers press them any more closely. It only needed in the last three years the eight-hour movement and the strikes of the shipwrights, added to the crushing effect of the tariff, to withdraw capital from ship-building in New York, and close all our ship-yards. The Novelty and Morgan Iron-works, and scores of empty ship-yards, are a terrible warning to the eight-hour party of what they can accomlish in the war with capital. The tariff has left other interests in a similar precarious condition. An addition of twenty-five per cent. to wages, or an equal reduction in production, would bring many of them to the ground, and send capital to more profitable lelds. For the last thirty years there has not been so unfavorable a juncture in this country for labor to enter the life-and-death struggle with capital. If it ruin the employing class, it only brings disaster on itself. It may gain something in securing a little larger proportion of the profits of production, but in the disturbance this effort will bring to all business it will lose more. That it will gain an hour for mental improvement or recreation in a land where such rewards are offered for a full day's work, we do not believe. The temptation to labor will always be greater than the temptation to rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES. IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH,"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 81, Performed by the HANDEL AND HAYON SOCIETY. isted by the following eminent so USS H. M. ALEXANDER, So

assisted by the following eminent solo talent:

MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contraito (of
New York, Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia).

MR. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.

MR. H. R. BARNHURS F, Basso.

MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Basso.

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FULL ORCHESTRA!

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Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, \$1. Re-erved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents; Ampnithe atte, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's No 923 CHESNUT Street.

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world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S, 55 thatu 2mrp PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM-PANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, German-town, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers.
52t59 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Socretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1852, and it e supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 10 clock P. M. on the 15th cay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 183 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 513 Im

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners no of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled! "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 182 S. SEVENTH Street, Fhiladelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5131m

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO GANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RENJAMIN FAWGERS. BENJAMIN FAWORPT, 55 te 6

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Kailroad Company.

By order of the Managers,
5 26 thatu td

F. FRALEY, President.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Scothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accountation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artiscial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!

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Cough, Asthma, Brenchitis, Sore Threat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICH-ARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL-SIN, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 42stath35t SON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. DO MEMORIAL DAY

HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 2,
DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R.,
PRILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.)
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22—EX CRACT. VI. The following General Committee of Arrangements is hereby announced, to whom contributions of flowers and evergreens may be sent at Room No. 1, No. 413 CHES NUT Street, prior to 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., at which time and place the Post will rendezvous,

Courades Robert L. Orr, Robert L. Bodine, F. A. Os-bourn, J. W. De Witt, M. D., T. W. Merrihow, D. Newlin Fell, H. A. Widdefield, John L. Burtt, M. D., J. W. Scott, Ellis P. Phipps, J. Spencer Smith, R. Duncan Cloombs, B. F. Paris, William R. Peddle, L. H. Martin, Kdwin Palmer, J. Thomas Elliott, William H. Myers, William M. Smith, Edward Marshall, Daniel P. Ladd. Emmett McCar.or, Andrew J. Young, J. H. R. Story, Harry L. Carpenter, Joahna T. Owen. By command of SAM, B. WYLIE MITCHELL, P. C.

CHARLES S. GREENE, Post Adjutant. ARTISTS FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint). SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Great Life-size Painting, by the Poet-Artist, T. BUCHANAN READ.

at the above BEAUTIFFI. GALLERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collection of Paintings by the same Artist (the property of private citizens), and other choice Works of Art.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., daily. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION of the improved FIRE EXTINGUISHER on MONDAY, May 30, 3 80 P. M., at TWENTY-FIRST and BROWN Streets, near Fairmount Park. The fire will be in the open air, and the Material, Rosin

and Tar Barrels, Shavings and Petroloum UNION FIRE-EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, No. 118 MARKET Street

THE PILGRIM—CLOSES SATURDAY
NIGHT—IN CONCERT HAIL—Regular Prices.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIF.
3000 Tickets now for sale: 10 cents under 14 years, and
25 cents all over that age. Good for SATURDAY at 2 30
P. M.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

## Combination Button-Hole

## SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Butten-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

## It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing pur poses on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate-and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combina tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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WILLIAM FARSON'S Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-FARSON & SON.

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Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSIONTABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them
on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled
about the room.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS Of all numbers and brands. Test, Awning, Trank and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drige Felts, from thirty to sevents six inches, with Paulius, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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